

**BUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1898,** 

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### The Democrats and Hawaii.

We have waited for the official record in order to give exact credit to the patriotic Democrats, Silverites and Populists who voted for the Newlands resolutions annexing Hawaii. There were thirty of them, Here are their names:

Mr. BARRE of Illinois, [Mr. Knowles of South De Mr. Benner of Pennsylva-mia, Mr. Luwn of Georgia, Mr. Henny of Kentucky, Mr. Luwn of Washington,

Mr. Botein of Kansas, Mr. Livingston of Georgia Mr. Bederka of Michigan, Mr. McCommick of Kansas Mr. Cochban of Missourt, Mr. Manufall, of Ohio, CUMMINGS of New Mr. Munison of Ohio, Work, Mr. NEWLANDS of Nevada Mr. DB Vairs of Califor Mr. Nonton of South Caro-

Bin. Hr. Darons of New York. Mr. Osnozer of Wyoming. Mr. ERMENTROUT Of Penn- Mr. Parkas of Kansas, eylvania, Mr. Sixpson of Kansas, Mr. Skingson of Kansas, Mr. Skingson of North Care-

Mr. Joneson of North Da-kota, Mr. Sulers of New York, Mr. Jones of Washington, Mr. Taylon of Alabama, Mr. KELLEY of South Da Mr. VEHSLAGE of New York.

The Democrats in this list of honor are the Democrats who remembered the teachings of the great original annexationist, THOMAS JEFFERSON. These are the Democrats who resisted and defeated the at tempt to bind their votes by caucus action, and at the roll call refused to follow leaders like Bailey of Texas and McMillin of Tennessee into a position hateful to Demoeratic impulses and menacing disaster to the future of their party.

There is no sectional color in the list printed above. The annexationist Demo crats and Populists hail from North, South, East, and West. It will be observed that one of the two Democratic Congressmen from California, Senator White's State voted for annexation. It will be observed. further, that both of the Representatives from South Dakota, Pettigrew's State, voted for annexation.

The record of the Democratic Congressmen from New York is particularly fine. Of the six New York Democrats in the present House, four voted for Hawaiian annexation, one did not vote, and only one is recorded against the Newlands resolutions. Honor to CUMMINGS, to DRIGGS, to VEHSLAGE and to SULZER! They do not misconstrue national sentiment. They do not read falsely Democratic doctrine. No more earnest, sincerely patriotic and oratorically effective argument for raising the flag at Honolulu was heard in the House than that which the Hon. WILLIAM SULzer of our Eleventh district pronounced.

As it was in the House, so is it in the Benate, where many of the earliest advocates and warmest friends of Hawaiian annexation are to be found in the ranks of the Democracy.

### Men and Not Machines.

The London Truth draws this lesson from "the operations of the Spanish and American navies:"

"Quality rather than quantity of ships must wi the day in a naval encounter. The whole naval art is reduced to a question of having the best scientific

has shown, more particularly at Manila, matic contest. An attempt is made to there is a still more important quality. It Is the quality of the men who fight the ships Your "machines of attack and defence" may be "the best scientific," but if your men manipulating their guns and manouwring them are not also the "best scientific" the superior quality of the machines will not avail against greater judgment and expertness.

As the engineer on the Baltimore said in the letter describing the Manila engagement, quoted by us recently, "had we manned the Spanish ships and the Spanfards manned our fleet, the American side would have been as victorious as it was in the actual encounter. A great naval lesson taught by this war is the necessity of target practice fitting the men aboard the ships to make the best possible use of their fighting abilities.

The quality of the man behind the gun is still a matter of as much importance as ever in war. No machinery, no advance in cience, has gone far enough to eliminate the prime requisite of personal courage and skill in the sailor and the soldier. Wars are still won by men and not by machines.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor has been giving hearings on the bill which provides for the extension of the eight-hour law to Government contractors. This bill is understood to be the production of some of those remarkable "labor leaders" who want to restrict a man's right to work as many hours as he pleases. Foolish at any time, this eight-hour bill is more than foolish now. Ships, munitions of war, supplies of all kinds, are furnished to the Government by contract. This bill would hamper the contractors and injure the Gov-

ernment in many ways. Take coal and steel, for example. Mr. CRAMP, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, assured the committee that if the proposed measure became a law the coal used by his company on work for the United States anchorage for her fleet, and, upon Gerwould have to be mined by men working only eight hours a day. The President of the Bethlehem Iron Works said that under the projected statute his firm could not get any coal. Coal operators had written to him that they could not furnish coal if the bill was passed. The superintendent of the Bethlehem company told the committee that " in heating steel it often requires ten er twelve hours for the process to be completed, and it is absolutely necessary that the entire work should be done under the supervision of a single man, who would have the process under his control from

beginning to end." At this time when American steel rules the world and American shippards are building and getting contracts to build ships of war for foreign countries, the extension of the eight-hour folly would be most unfortunate. We quote from the Philadelphia Press the testimony of Mr.

CHARLES H. CRAMP: "Mr. CRAMP said that is his shippard if such a law were to go into effect, it would be necessary to organ-

ins two forces in separate plants, can to de Geversmont work for the United States and the other to de work for individuals and for foreign governments. He said that his company was building men-of-was for Russia and Japan. In the case of the centrac secured from the Government of Russia, the company had bid in competition with English, French, and German shipbuilders, and were they working under an eight-hour law it would be impossible for them to have secured such contracts, which then would have gone to foreign abiabuilders. Mr. Chang said that considerable work is done by the hour in his sheps, and it had frequently happened that men, in erder to provide better for their families, desire not enly to work ten hours a day, but to work extra time. He said that the men in his employ were per feetly satisfied with the conditions under which they abor, and have made so demand for the passage of the bill under cousideration."

Of course, the workmen are not asking for the passage of such a bill. But the eminent "labor leaders" must do something to justify their wages. Moreover, they have a further purpose. They want to drive private enterprise out of Government employ, and set the Government up in as many branches of business as possible, and so speed the Socialist millennium.

We notice with considerable satisfaction that the Hon, Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania is a member of the sub-committee in charge of the bill. Great interests in Pennsylvania and Delaware would be injured by it. It is a bill to injure all the United States.

#### The Results of Lord Salisbury's Policy in the Far East,

It is well known that in England widely different estimates are made of the results of British diplomacy at Pekin. The National Review, although on most occasions a sturdy supporter of the Conservative Government, declares that their policy in China "has consisted in public bluster, futile paper protests, and the acquisition of a second Cyprus." Sir WILLIAM DES VOEUX. writing in the Contemporary Review, maintains that by the acquisition of Wei Hal Wel the British Foreign Office has simply performed the feat much favored in China, and described in "pldgin-English" as "saving the face." Mr. HENRY M. STANLEY, in the Nineteenth Cenfury, expresses the opinion that, by settling down at Wei Hai Wei, the English have gained nothing permanent, but have only deferred the evil day for a few years. He regards Russia's ultimate absorption of the main bulk of China as beyond the power of England, in her present state of isolation, to prevent. "We may batter dewn," he says, "the walls of Port Arthur, Talienwan and Vladivostock, but until we devise some means of floating our ironclads In front of the railhead, it passes my comprehension how our fleet can put a limit to Russia's advance."

On the other hand, Mr. W. T. STEAD, who contributes the leading article to the Contemporary Review for June, takes a more favorable view of recent events in the Far East, He considers, indeed, that Englishmen have some reason to feel aggrieved by the way in which they have been served by their Ambassadors at Pekin and St. Petersburg. Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD is accused of blundering in trying to snatch Talienwan out of the hands of the Russians, and Sir N. O'CONNOR is alleged to deserve the fool's cap for his inane attempt to exact assurances from Russia that she would achieve the impossible, and convert Port Arthur, which is a mere naval base, into a treaty port. At the same time he holds that if the core of the business be regarded, his countrymen have little reason to complain, and none whatever to justify the charges of ill-faith that have been levelled against the St. Petersburg Government. He can see no reason why Lord Salisbury, on a comprehensive review of the situation, should survey the net outcome with discontent.

To much the same effect, but in a more cogent fashion, writes Mr. HOLT S. HAL-LETT in the current number of the Nineteenth Century. He contends that Lord Yery true, except that as the present war | SALISBURY has scored heavily in the diploprove this by pointing out that while, a the outset of the struggle, the head of the British Foreign Office was seriously hampered and did not stand on equal ground with his antagonist, he vet in the end obtained concessions of superlative value. It is worth while to note how Mr. HAL-LETT, who is a recognized expert touching the affairs of the Middle Kingdom, arrives

at these conclusions. The following facts are pressed upon our attention in order that we may understand the situation with which Lord SALISBURY had to cope. It is to be borne in mind, in the first place, that three powers, Portugal, England, and Germany, had succeeded at one time or another In obtaining leases of ports and adjoining territory. As three powers had already obtained such privileges from China, it was impossible to maintain that China must not grant an equivalent to Russia.

In the second place, the points that Russia would select for a naval base and commercial port would naturally be in the vicinity of the Pacific terminus of the Siberian system of railways. Port Arthur and Talienwan were the only ports that answered the requirements. At Talienwan Russia needed a large space for railway, residential, storage and other purposes, and it was reasonable that she should wish to have the important terminus of her railway system in her own hands and fortified against possible attack. The security of the railway terminus involved the acquisition of Port Arthur, because, otherwise, it would be liable to attack from its landward side.

In the third place, as soon as it was known that Germany intended to keep Klao Chou Bay as a commercial port and naval base, it was morally certain that Russia would insist upon obtaining leases of Port Arthur and Talienwan. For two or three years she had been permitted by the Pekin Government to use Kiao Chou Bay as a winter many's seizing that harbor without its owner's consent, China had granted Rus- the English Bible is not pure English, but sia leave to use Port Arthur as a winter anchorage, What guarantee, asks Mr. HALLETT, had Russia that some other power might not seize Port Arthur, as Germany had seized Kiao Choul It is true that Great Britain, for her part, had promised not to do so, but that would not prevent Japan or Germany from doing so at some

future time. In the fourth place, Chiua not being a British protectorate, the British Foreign Office was unable to prevent her from taking any action which should not positively infringe the most favored nation clause, If she chose to lease ports to other powers. Lord Salisbury could not stay her, and had to restrict his claims to equality of treatment in such ports, so far as the open door was concerned. As Port Arthur and Talienwan are within a few miles of each other, and serve the same narrow trade area, it would be unreasonable to expect

survived, embodies the ideas of a people ports. In no other part of China would such a demand be pressed. only recently emerged from the primitive Such was the situation with which Lord childhood of the race. When the Hebrew Salisbuny had to deal. Now, let us see Scriptures recount historical facts they rewhat measures he has taken to safeguard count them in the plainest and fewest pos-British interests, and, with them, those of sible words, as do our modern story books the United States and those of such other written for children, and when they demaritime powers as have nothing to ask scribe affections and operations of the mind from China except freedom of trade and an they employ an equally simple vocabulary. Consequently, the narratives in the Old equal right to cooperate in the commercial and industrial development of the Middle Testament of the Creation, of the Flood, Kingdom. The concessions which the of Joseph's adventures in Egypt, of British Foreign Office has gained from DAVID'S victory over GOLIATH, and sim-China are ranged by Mr. HALLETT under ilar events, as well as the record of five heads. First, all the rivers and navithe sayings and doings of JESUS regable streams and canals in China are corded in the New Testament, are as opened to steam navigation. This will be an intelligible and as interesting to children enormous benefit to foreign trade, because as they are to adults. They are only one the cargoes carried by steam vessels will not step in advance of the picture writings of be subject to vexatious delays at the Likin or the Egyptians, in which words are indicated by emblems. This simplicity and inland duty barriers which are dotted along the banks of rivers, streams, and objectiveness have been retained in the Engcanals at intervals of two miles. Seclish translation of the Bible, not from deondly, England has received the assurance sign, but from necessity. It would not that China will never alienate any part of only be ridiculous, as Mr. HARRISON says, the provinces adjoining the Yang-tseto write an essay on Metaphysics, a politi cal article, or a novel, in the language of Kiang to any other power. It is pointed out by Mr. HALLETT that the acceptance the Bible; it would be impossible. The of this assurance virtually binds the Brit-Hebrew has no words to express our mod-

ish Foreign Office to protect these terri-

tories from foreign encroachment and gives

it the right to prevent such an aggres-

the Inspector-General of the Imperial Mar-

long as British trade with China is larger

than that of any other nation. This stipu-

lation cuts off Russia and France from re-

zen. In the fourth place, the opening of

trade in the Yang-tse basin and on the sea-

coast will tend greatly to develop foreign

It should be observed that one of these

new treaty ports, Chin-Wang-Tao, which

is situated on or close to the opened sec-

tion of the Tientsin-Kirin Rallway, is

on the western side of the Gulf of Pechill,

and is thus far more advantageously situ-

ated to draw the trade of Manchuria, with

the exception of that of the Liau-Tung

Peninsula, than is any port leased by or be-

Russian assurances with respect to Tallen-

Kiao Chou will be greatly lessened by the

barely half the distance that Kiao Chou is

We remark, finally, that the lease of Wei

Hai Wel to Great Britain, on terms identi-

cal with those on which Port Arthur is

leased to Russia, cannot fall to put back

bone into the cowed Chinese Government,

and, from this point of view, may be ac-

cepted as a pledge that the other conces-

This seems to be, upon the whole, a just

estimate of the results of Lord Salisbury's

that Mr. HALLETT is right in affirming that

the Middle Kingdom, and that it has chal-

lenged the good will of Japan and the

United States, and of every commercial

nation whose interests would be injured by

The English of the English Bible.

The influence exerted by the Authorized,

its translators called "the common peo-

ple," Outside of the Establishment, in

equally general. Moreover, all English

critica, without exception, agree in extol-

The latest expression of this universal

"I need hardly tell you to read another and a

greater Book The Book which begot English pross

still remains its supreme type. The English Pible is the true school of English literature. It possesses

every quality of our language in its highest form-

except for scientific pre-taion, practical affairs, and philosophic analysts. It would be ridiculous to write

an essay on metaphysics, a political article, or a novel

in the language of the Bible. Indeed, it would be

ridiculous to write anything at all in the language of

learn and inwardly digest the Holy Scriptures in the

This is all true, and we do not quote it

because of its truth, but because it does not

express the whole truth. Mr. HARRISON,

like all his predecessors, fails to point out

the very important fact, that the English of

Hebrew in English words, and the charac-

teristics which give it power and influence

are Hebrew characteristics, derived, not in

the least from English thought and English

modes of expression, but from a much more

The parts of the Bible most familiar to

English readers are the Old Testament and

Old Testament is all Hebrew, excepting a

few Chaldaic chapters in Daniel and in

Ezra. The Gospels, although they have

come down to us only in Greek, are so He-

critics contend that they were originally

written in the Hebrew dialect of the period.

and were afterward translated into Greek.

When, therefore, we read the English ver-

sion of the books of Moses, the Histories,

the Psalms, and the Gospels, we substan-

tially read Hebrew in an English dress.

the Rible. But if you care to know the best that our

literature can give in simple

ancient and remote source.

English tongue."

attain it, he concluded by saying:

ling its literary merits.

sions to England will be carried out.

from Pekin.

tectionist powers.

and the Psalms and the prophecies are sive act as that committed by Gerpoetical only because of their imagery. many at Kiao Chou being repeated The quality of the Hebrew language, in the basin of the Yang-tse. Thirdly, therefore, which makes its incorporation into the English of so much worth and itime Customs is to be an Englishman as power, is precisely that which all critics agree in pronouncing most desirable in works of art, and which all moralists extol as the highest type of spiritual charnewing their endeavors to have this post acter, namely, childlike simplicity. Wantfilled by a Russian subject or French citiing it, the finest speech and writing become wearlsome, the loftiest integrity ofseveral treaty ports at important centres of fensive, and the most rigid plety inefficaclous to salvation. That the English Bible has embodied this precious element percommerce, and also European manufacturmanently in our instrument of expressing ing establishments, which, under the Japathought, is a boon for which we cannot be nese treaty, are allowed to be erected in sufficiently thankful.

ern abstract ideas. Even the book of Job.

philosophical as it is, is not metaphysical,

### Our Soldiers and Sailors,

Certain writers wholly incompetent to render judgment on the condition of troops or to express any opinion on the details of about one hundred miles further north than the Russian port of Talienwan, and military administration deserving of respect, have attracted attention to themselves by criticising savagely our military camps at the South. They have represented them as shamefully deficient in supplies essential to the health of longing to Russia. Thus it matters little the soldiers, and their administration as to England or Great Britain whether the disgraceful to the military authorities, Complaints of unappetizing or insuffiwan are broken or not. The hopes, too, cient fare and undue severity of disbuilt by Germany on the possession of cipline have come from a few of the soldiers themselves; but they are only natural and inevitable expressions of disopening of Chin-Wang-Tao as a treaty port, inasmuch as the last-named place is taste and discontent from men not yet inured to the hardships of military service in the field. Even where there has been any justification for them, it has been due to the unavoidable delays and complications incident to the rapid mobilization of untrained troops, and it has been remedied

as speedily as possible. The first test of the value of all such reports and criticisms is furnished, of course, by the sanitary condition of these troops, as indicated accurately in the prevailing ratio of sickness among them. Gen. MILES policy in the Far East. There is no doubt who has just returned to Washington from a careful inspection of these camps, reports this policy has already had the effect of that the health of the troops is exmodifying the attitude of France toward ceptionally good. At Tampa, where the conditions have been assailed especially and most unfavorably by the lay critics, he found that the sick list was less than 1 per cent., a surprisingly low the destruction of the Chinese Empire and record; and this most gratifying indication by its extensive partitionment among proas to health appeared among both the troops who embarked for Santlago with Gen. SHAFTER and those still remaining

on shore in the camp. This experience is far more encouraging than that through which both sides to the or King James's, version of the Bible, in civil war were compelled to pass at its beshaping the English language, is uni- ginning; and no incident of the present conflict, apart from its uninterrupted sucversally acknowledged to be very great In England, especially, where the Bible is cession of victorious progress, has af forded reason for so much national read through, in course, once every year, to rejoicing as this remarkable, even astonthe attendants upon the services of the Established Church, and where an accurate ishing, exemption of our forces from the suffering usually afflicting military knowledge of its contents is a requisite for camps auddenly filled with collections the granting of a degree at the Universities of Oxford and of Cambridge, its style and of untrained and unhardened volunteers and militia not yet inured to campaigning. phraseology pervade the speech and writ-Of course, such an exceptionally high standing, both of educated men, and of what ard of health could not prevail in them if there was any justification for the animad-England, Scotland, the United States, and versions on our military administration which have been made so loudly by ignoeverywhere else in the world, where the rant, inconsiderate, sensational and sedi English language prevails, an acquaint-

ance with the contents of the Bible is tious newspaper writers. It is also exceedingly gratifying to know that the standard of health prevailing speaking and writing peoples have accepted among the crews of the navy is equally high, the book as a classic, and their scholars and though the most of them are compelled to endure tropical heat under peculiarly trying circumstances. It is relieving war of one of the most distressing incidents usual to esteem of the English Bible, is found in an address delivered to the Bodley Literary it: and, moreover, thus protected from the disability and debilitating disease, both Society of Oxford, by the distinguished essayist, Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON, and pubour sailors and our troops are in prime physical condition for the even more arduous lished in the June number of the Nincteenth Century, Mr. HARRISON'S theme was labors the progress of the war will now impose on them. As Gen. MILES says of the Style in English Prose," and after an extroops who left Tampa for Santiago, "the tended discussion of what a good style is and of the authors to be read in order to spirit of the men is of the best;" they are eager to get at the enemy.

> Never in history was there a better army and a better navy morally; and, after some unavoidable delays, never were troops better equipped for their work than are those who are now fighting under our flag.

## French Munitions for Spain.

The announcement from Cadiz that the French are supplying arms and munitions to Spain is probably true, but it furnishes no ground of complaint against France.

Our country has always taken the ground that its merchants could sell munitions of war to belligerents, in the ordinary course of trade, without any violation of neutral obligations. The matter becomes different whenever the Government is concerned, because there a question of good faith may be raises, although cases have occurred when even the Government was held to be in the position of a merchant. But as to individuals, the view of our country has always been that hostilities of other nations ought not to restrict the means of livelihood of our citizens. This view was announced by JEFFERSON generations ago:

the four Gospels. The original text of the "Our citizens have always been free to make, vend and export arms. It is the constant eccupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their callings, the only means, perhaps, of their existence because a war exists is foreign and distant countries in which we have no concern, could scarcely be exbrew in construction and style that many pected. It would be had in principle and impossible in practice."

What, then, is the belligerent's remedy i It is to capture and confiscate the contraband of war, if he can, when on the way to his enemy's ports. This is an undoubted right, and we are exercising it to-day around Cuba. In the case of France, how-Hebrew, being one of the oldest languages ever, we cannot capture arms and munithat both places should be opened as treaty of which any extensive literature has a tions sent by land to the territory of her

Charles Assessment and the Company of the Company o

neighbor, nor have we thus far placed cruisers in Spanish waters to intercept

contraband goods by sea. What France would have no right to do is to allow a ship to be fitted out in her ports to prey on our commerce or otherwise commit hostillties. In such a case the ship becomes essentially a warlike expedition, which cannot lawfully use the port of a neutral as its base. So strict are nations on this point that they will not permit a warship under construction in any of their ports to be removed therefrom after the declaration of hostilities, even if sold to one of the belligerents in time of peace. They place certain restrictions, as we now see, upon the visits of belligerent ships to neutral ports for coaling. But there is a broad distinction between these acts relating to ships and the ordinary trade in guns and cartridges. This can go on to any extent between France and Spain without our protest. We ourselves are as much at liberty as Spain to buy arms of the French or of any other people.

### Dudes.

We offer a few remarks upon this article, not with the purpose of analyzing its nature, but in order to relieve from unfavorable prejudice certain gentlemanly habits which, from being associated with the genus dude, have been frequently regarded with a sentiment smacking of contempt. Wisdom would not sooner think of sneering at well-kept head, face and hands, a cleanly cost, a polished shoe and everconscious care in all adjustments of the dress, because of their being characteristic of dudishness, than it would think of condemning roast beef and tobacco because dudes eat and smoke.

The most distinguished naval commander

of this war, DEWEY, is privately noted as a peculiar stickler for the elegant trivialities of personal get-up. Throughout the navy, always a natural home for dudism, there are certainly hundreds of dudes awaiting occasions for the cold self-sacrifice that crises of war continually call for. If RICH-MOND PEARSON HOBSON, Lieutenant in the navy, is not a Rear Admiral in Dudiana, then photographic portraiture has no value as a record. The performance of the New York naval reserve craft, Yankee, which, out of all order, has been skiving around the bombardments recently, in spite of her gossamer skin and naked guns, makes it proper to name as a member of this particular fraternity the Yankee's Captain, Lieutenant-Commander BROWNSON. Probably in the navy there is no man better valeted as to coat, boots, and top-knot, or in his ways more expressive of the unbending rigidity in discipline that brands men as martinets; but probably also none is more bent than he upon getting into the trouble of war when his country is in it, and of carrying his men with him.

Perhaps the most famous of modern duder was the most brilliant military figure of recent times, the Russian General, SKOBE-LEFP. Whenever his army was preparing for battle it knew that its commander was at the same time waxing his mustaches, and seeing that the last spot of imperfection was being obliterated from his uniform. The effect of that knowledge upon the troops must have been to give to each man an extra impulse to see that all was right with himself, and to pattern after SKOBE-LEFF later in the reckless daring with which he went to the front in his assaults.

The fact is that combinations of the harsher qualities of bravery and certain others usually known in men as effeminate are frequent enough to suggest that ambition to be a hero would begin well with cultivating the niceties of the dude.

It seems to be a fact, if many impartial witnesses can be believed, that many of the Philadelphia bicyclers pay no attention to the law against fast riding. One staid observer writes to the Philadelphia Ledger that "300 riders passed him in twenty minutes, and most of them were riding fifteen miles an hour." the capital of scorchers. What fatal impulse or whimsy of the mind makes these Philadelphians eager to scorch ! Are they weary of the antique feers, at the slowness of their town and bound to show that it which with rapidity! Are they naturally lovers of swift and violent motion ! Or is seven miles an hour such a snall's pace that they are roused to mutiny ?

The intellectuals of the Hon. HENRY UNALASKA JOHNSON, Representative in Congress from the Sixth Indiana district, seem to be even more fogsy than his favorite route by way of Unaluska.

The Hon, GAMMON BRADFORD'S BOSTON powwow for the purpose of protesting against 'imperialism" was one of those numerous ncetings where "the audience made up in enthusiasm for what it lacked in numbers." The mere announcement that the Hon, Gammon BRADFORD was to make a speech drove thou sands of sufferers into the country. The Hon. ALADDIN ATRINSON, the statistical cook, had a seat on the platform, but magnanimously refrained from making a speech, thereby saving several lives. On the same day an American flag with forty-eight stars was unfurled in Bos ton. The Hon. GAMMON BRADFORD is a prophet in his own country.

Both the chutes and the Pops [Music Hall conterts) are taking on a tremendous access of popular-Giddy, giddy Boston, the Paris of Suffolk

### The Art of Writing Sea Songs To the Editor of The Sun-Sir! I am a bit green

at bookmaking, and don't know if it is the proper thing to thank an editor for a good notice as it is to damp him for a bad one, but I was delighted with your remarks upon my verse in last Saturday's issue, and make bold to thank you for the same. The Su never slobbers over book writers, and this makes its opinion of value.

I agree with your critic in what he has to say about those bards who stand wrapped in sombre solitude upon a lofty promontary and deliver addresses to the are as though it was a private panorama whose method of creation they sanctioned and indorsed, and whose moods and movements they condescended o oversee and direct. If they would come down off their lofty perches and tumble about a bit on the ocean when in motion, they would realize how little s man, whether bard or beggar, when once the sea has made up its mind to have fun with him.

The only fault I have to find with the posts who pay the slightest attention to the laws of nature or to the technicalities of sea language and the rules for handling vessels. If a man described a horse in the same way in which many of our poets describe ; ship, even a child would laugh, for he would not only put the tail where the head ought to be, but would have to make the animal climb a tree in order to duplicate the absurd autics that vessels in verse are

pictured to perform. I have not a very exalted opinion of my own verse as verse, but the language is an technically perfect as it is possible to make it without spelling the line. and it is to be hoped that the reading of my book by manner of writing sea songs, so that such ballads will no longer be, as they have been for generations source of ridicule to the unsentimental sallor. If it starts this reform, I shall be able to forgive myself for having published it THOMAS PLENING DAY NEW YORK, June 17.

The Champion of Mewlusville. From the Springfield (O.) Sun. Miss Anna Haerr seems to be the champton rat

### A DOCUMENT FOR HISTORY.

Official Text of the Philippine Governor-General's Proclamation Only Seven Bays Before Dewey's Ships Appeared at Manila.

From the Hong Kong Daily News. SPANIARDS: Between Spain and the United States of North America hostilities have broken out. The moment has arrived to prove to the world that we possess the spirit to conquer those who, pretending to be loyal friends, take advantage of our misfortunes and abuse our hospitality, using means which civilized nations count unworthy and disreputable.

The North American people, constituted of all the social excrescences, have exhausted our patience and provoked war with their perfidlous machinations, with their acts of treachery, with their outrages against the law of nations and international conventions.

The struggle will be short and decisive. The God of Victories will give us one as brilliant as the justice of our cause demands. Spain, which counts upon the sympathies of all the nations, will emerge triumphantly from this new test, humiliating and blasting the adventurers from those States that, without cohesion and without a history, offer to humanity only infamous traditions and the nugrateful spectacle of Chambers in which appear united insolence and defamation, cowardice and cynicism.

A squadron manned by foreigners, possessing neither instruction nor discipline, is preparing to come to this archipeiago with the rufflanly intention of robbing us of all that means life, henor, and liberty. Pretending to be inspired by a courage of which they are incapable, the North American seamen undertake as an enterprise capable of realization the substitution of Protestanism for the Catholic religion you profess, to treat you as tribes refractory to civillastion, to take possession of your riches as if they were unacquainted with the rights of property, and to kidnap those persons whom they consider useful to man their ships or to be exploited in agricultural or industrial labor.

Vain designs! Ridiculous boastings! Your indomitable bravery will suffice to frus-trate the attempt to carry them into realization. You will not allow the faith you profess to be made a mock of impious hands to be placed in the temple of the true God, the images you adore to be thrown down by unbelief. The aggressors shall not profane the tombs of your fathers, they shall not gratify their lustful passions at the cost of your wives and daughters' honor, or appropriate the property that your industry has accumulated as a provision for your old age. No, they shall not perpetrate any of the crimes inspired by their wickedness and covetousness, because your valor and patriotism will suffice to punish and abase the people that claiming to be civilized and cultivated, have exerminated the natives of North America in stead of bringing to them the life of civilization and of progress.

Philipinos, prepare for the struggle, and, united under the glorious Spanish flag, which is ever covered with laurels. let us fight with the conviction that victory will crown our efforts, and to the calls of our enemies let us oppose with the decision of the Christian and the patriot the cry of "Viva España!" Your General

BABILIO AUGUS IN DAVILA. MANILA, 23d April, 1898.

### THE BUN AND ITS BRIENDS

Fow Specimens of the Letters Prompted by Some Casual Remarks of Ours.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: The editorial article in this morning's issue of your paper entitled "THE SUN" is certainly a departure for such a model publication, but it contains so much truth that it cannot be mistaken for an imitation of your neighbors, who are always singing their own praises. There never was a paper published the equal of THE SUS. and the manner in which it gathers and prints news of the present war deserves the admiration and support of the people. STANISLAUS DALT. NEW YORK, June 17.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: True! People see at a distance the great sensational display heads in he yellow papers and them buy THE SUN to see whether it is true or not. Your constant reader, New York, June 17. J. B. POND.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just finished reading the editorial article on "Tuz Sun" in this norning's edition, and while I do not, as a rule, believe in the sending of letters of commendation to the press for performing what should be only their duty-that is, furnishing the news-I cannot refrain from expressing to THE SUN my admiration at the way in which its staff has carried out the object of

At the breaking out of war I was a subscriber to THE SUR and a Brooklyn newspaper. THE SUR I usually read on the way to my office. My family, wishing to follow the war, requested me to subscribe for another paper to leave at home for them to read, Accordingly another New York paper was taken. This morning my wife saked me to bring Tan Sun home with me, as she wanted to read its account which was so much more interesting than those in either of the other papers. She made this request prior to my reading your editorial, which so well ex-

pressed my views upon your accurate and interesting paper that I really felt myself called upon to let you know of my appreciation. ARTHUR J. HARRISON. BROOKLYN, June 17. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a reader of THE SUN I desire to congratulate you upon the article published to-day under the title, "THE SUN." Every

word of it is true. Without doubt THE BUE is the best newspaper in the country, and it is a credit to the country. It is entitled to the highest commendation for the liability of its news, and its editorials are evidence

of superior intelligence. In the language of A. Ward, "Go on and soar." New York, June 17.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your hosts of friends and readers will have pleasure in reading your editorial, "Tun Bus," ta to-day's tasue.

What you say of other papers is quite true. What you say of THE SUN is also true. Your readers have not been slow to notice the absence of anything like brag or bluster in their favorite paper. They note hese qualities in about every other newspaper pub-Labed in New York city or outside.

You are making friends every day, dear Son. Keep It up. We read you because you are well worth J. R. C. New York, June 17.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Having read the article. "THE SUS," in to-day's issue, your correspondent desires to say that he believes Tun Sun habitually sets before its readers truthful news, that is to say, news as truthful as housest and diligent effort can find it. Deening an onnce of truth to ore value than a too of chaff, with a grain of truth sprinkled in now and then by scold nt, he therefore reads Tim bun daily, just as he has done for the last thirty years, and just as he means to do as long as he is able to read it. With very high regard. BROOKLYN, June 17.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: You don't need to toot your hora on your war news. How can "any of 'em' beat you, when you are the star? Always was and always will be while you shine. B. E. MARTIE, BROOKLYN, June 17.

# A Question of Allegiance.

To the Euros of The Sun-Sir : You know mor about Larry Godkin's twists and turns than any other living being. Would you kindly tell me if he is an American citizen, and when he became such; and f an American citizen, what was his motive in secking the citiz-nahip of this degenerate country? WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.

We are not informed whether Mr. E. Lawrence Godkin ever became a citizen of the United States. What we do know is that he never became an American.

#### Vocant thair for the Volunteer Classmats. From the .t. Paul Giobe.

The class-day exercises of the senior class of the leveland High School were held last night in the Gustavus Adolphus Swedish Evangelical Church be fore an audience of the relatives and friends of the members of the class that flied every scal in the auditorium of the church. In the middle of the upper tier of scats on the restrum was one vacant chair draped with a silken flag. The members of the class had chosen that method of showing their lave and r gard for the one member of the class. Joseph Alfred Lysander, who could not be present as he had sendered his services to his country as a member of the navy and had been accepted.

> No Spacing. from the Albany Arges. pair on a sofa Enjoyed lots of nilss; for young brother saw them Theylookedjustlikethis.

ILLUNIRIOUS OBLES.

A Protest and Some Pacis from the Gaelle Secirty of New York.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIP! Nothing could be more misleading than the statement of E. H. M." in your issue of Wannesday last, that with the exception of O'Connell, the men who nave shed lustre on Ireland as their birthplace within the last two hundred years have not been pure Celts. He has entirely ignored Moore, Lover, Griffin, Shiel, Sheridan, Carleton, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, D'Arcy McGee, and heats of others, to say nothing of such men as Maclise, artist; Hogan and Foley, sculptors; Wallace, Balfe, and Sullivan, composers, &c., all of whom were pure Gaels. And in his selection of names of Irishmen who were not Irish, so to speak, bus Anglo-Irish, he has been most infelicitous, Every achoolboy in Ireland knows that the Fitzgeralds, Plunkets, and Burkes (De Burghe) are of Norman-French descent, not English, as

Fitzgeralds, Plunkets, and Burkes (De Burghs) are of Norman-French descent, not English, as are also the Tauffes, whom "E. H. M." generously but mistakenly credits to the Gaelic race, in any event, seven humared years residence in Ireland, with continued intermarriage with the native Gaels, has made the descendants of these families "more Irish than the Irish themselves," as was said a nearming the Fitzgeralds in the seventeenth consultry.

Thomas Davis was a pure Celt, being Welsh on the paternal side and Irish on the maternal, a fact which he often referated with pride, as can be seen from Duffy's "Memorr of that great Irishman. Flood was also a celt, belonging to the ancient Ulster family of O'Lolmthulle, the latter part of the name (tule, a flood) having formed the basis for the Anglicized form, as O'Seasnain as for Sexton. It is inexplicable to me why "E. H. M." should deny to the Gaelie race Smith O'Brien, the lineal descendant of the famous house of Thomond, or John Marrin, whose name is identical in origin with Gilmarrin, Kilmartin, &c., which are a branch of the Tyrone house of O'Neil. The "most unkindest cut of all," however, is to dub Mr. Healy an Anglo-Irishman. The Healy sept was founded by Elic High Dhear (Heal King Elic of the limitrious house of the Ely-O'Carrolian to the United States, and the English form of the name is, but that it lacks the O. simply a phonetic rendering of the Irish O'A-EXIGA.

There is but one name in the list, turnished by "E. H. M." that is unquestionably English, and that is the suphonious one of Rutt. &chool the Irish O'M-EXIGA.

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In conclusion let me say that it is hard to understand the process of reasoning that regards.

Irish O'Moolmichill, which has been Anglicized Michel and O Mitchel.

In conclusion let me say that it is hard to understand the process of recisioning that regards the lately appointed Supreme Court Justice as a solitary instance of a man of the Gaelic race who attained prominence in this country, and overlooks the present President of the United States, the recently defeated candidate for that office, the Carroll mentioned above. Charles O'Conor, Paniel Dougherty, Edgar Allen Pos, Boyle O'Reilly and a long list of others, who are so well known that it is unnecessary to recouns them. Give honor to whom honor is due!

WILLIAM J. BALEE,

Secretary New York, Gaelic Society.

64 Madison Avenue, New York, June 17.

#### The Personnilly of God TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some

two weeks since Dr. Lyman Abbott said in a sermon, while contrasting his present religious views with those of his past, that his childhood's idea of the Deity was of one who "sab on a great white throne," &c. Replying to this, in his discourse the following Sabbath, a distinguished Episcopal divine of Brooklyn remarked that Dr. Abbott was greatly mistaken if he supposed that such a view of the Deity was held by ortholox churches, "Indeed."

if he supposed that such a view of the Doity was held by ortholox churches. "Indeed," said that divine, "we always, on the contrary, teach our Sabbath school pupils that God is a spirit," Xec.

Now, if this is true, all that can be said is that the good Episcopal divine does not then accept the idea of the strictly anthropomerphic conception of the ancient Hebrews regarding their God, as shown throughout all of the Old Testament Scriptures, especially that portion contained in Genesis, in other words no ignores all of the Scriptural teachings on the personality of God. Hence, according to his own admission, he is teaching detrines the very opposite of those taught in the Bible.

For example, in the book of Genesis we read that God "created man in His own image." Second, it is said that. "In the cool of the day." He walked in the Gorden of Eden; hence He must have had the muscles of a man's legs to do this. Third, Adam heard His footsteps, hence the muscles of His feet must have been of a material physical cast. Fourth, we read that He, also, at this time talked to Adam; therefore He must have bad vocal chords. Fifth, a little further on, it is said that God "smelled a sweet savor"—arising from the fumes of the burns offerings; hence this God must have had offactory nerves; and, last—not to refer to very many numerous instances of a similar character which will at once occur to all those far lillar with "Holy Writ," we have the book of Revelation, one of the chief books of the inspired canno, where God is represented in the most materialistic manner as sitting "on a great white throne," the same as was presented to the imagination of Dr. Abboti's boyhoo!

Hence, to sum no, if our Brooklyn divine teaches (as he asys he does in his Sunday school) that God is a spirit, all that we can infer is that his teachings are entirely contrary to the teachings of the Bible.

MOUNT VERNON, June 15.

The Price of Bolls Down Again

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I found

this morning at the baker's that rolls for which have been paying 12 cents a dozen have fromped in price with the drop in wheat, to 10 cents. It was like fluding money. BREAD.

### Just Catching Fish. From the Lewiston Evening Journal.

One day this week a Boston party on a fishing trip to Moosehead came across one of the oldschool fishermen. He was up off the mouth of Combegan stream and was fishing out of a lumberman's bateau. It developed later that he was the cook for a crew of river drivers. On the bank near at hand stood the cookee, or his the bank near at hand atood the cookes, or all helper. The cook had thrown about a peck of table refuse into the lake in order to "tole" the fish, and over that hole he was having great luck. His pole was of the libboom variety, and when a fish bit he would derrick it over his head into the bushes where the cookee was sta-

The Hoston men from their canoes watched the operations with all the disgust of the true sportanien.
"Got enough for supper yet!" shouled the "Got enough for summer year another falserman over his shoulder as he sent another great troot flamping linto the bushes.
"No: better catch six or eight more," shrilled back the cookee.
"Say, how many fish do you two fellows usually sat for support" should a Hoston man, "Say, how many fish do you two fellows ususally est for supper?" shouted a Hoston man, who didn't understand the situation.
"When you've cooked for twenty-two rives drivers as long as I have," yelled the cook, derricking another fish. "you'll know more about

empty hall kegs."

Hardly was this enigmatic utterance out when there came a tug at his line that was noth-ling short of tremondous. He twitched. The fish didn't come. He braced, set his laws, and pried. His line only sawed the hissing water.

"Play him! Play him!" screamed the excited "Play him! Play him!" screamed the excited sportsmen from the city.

"Play your grandmother!" bellowed back the cook. "I a m' here to play. I'm here to fish." And as he spoke he boosted over his head a fifteen pound laker. Any men in the Buston grawd would have given \$10 to have played him an hour at the end of an eight ounce rod. Twas toe much for their nerves. They came away.

### How Biddy Catches Rate. From the Wilmington Morning Nesos

John Hamilton, near Eleventh and Church streets, has a Plymouth Rock hen which has developed into gults a rat killer. The trait first manifested itself some weeks ago when one of manifested itself some weeks ago when one of the men about the stable found a rat's nest and threw the little rodents into the yard. The heat speken about was noticed cating the young rate, apparently with a great cation on several occasions under a manger, where there was a great rathole. She want stay there for hours at a time. Some of the mon about the place thought the bea was 'brody,' but one of the drivers insisted upon it that she was watching for rate, This statement was is unject at, but yesterday morning it was proved beyond a doubt.

Mr. If smitten was standing at the back door of the officers and head a great squocking in the stuble. He went to the door and just then the Plymouth Rock hob came from under the manger where the rathole is, and in her bill was a rat casily one-third grown.

The fow their the rodent in her besk suspended by a hind foot. The rat was squirming and twisting at a great rate. Some of the officer fow tried to get at the captive, but the rab catcher was too quick for them. Sure ran as fest as the could, all the time shaking her head not would probably have done so if the ben had not abaken it so violently. Finally, some of the men drove the other chinkens away, and the Plymouth Rock was allowed to do as she pleased, she released her hold on the rat, and when it tried to get a way pounced upon it and picked out its eyes. After that a few hard how with the beak and the rat was sidead as each do. the mon about the stable found a rat's nest and

picked out its eyes. After that a few holows with the beak and the rat was as dead

A Determination of the American Pourts.

From the New Orleans Times Dewnorus. become or appeared to become an immore able determination of the American people never again to send back under Spain's hateful oppression say nationality that this country has assisted in my